Patent Claims

- Dental material containing an amide of the general formula BX, in which
 - B stands for a hydrocarbon radical with 1 to 50 carbon atoms which can contain one or more of the groups O, S, NH, CO-NH, O-CO-NH and/or NH-CO-NH, and which is substituted n times with the group X,
 - X stands for the group

$$\begin{bmatrix} & O & CH_2 \\ & \parallel & \parallel \\ -N-C-C- \\ & \parallel \\ R^1 \end{bmatrix}$$

which is bound to the radical B via the nitrogen atom or via C-2, the bond site not connected to B carrying a radical \mathbb{R}^2 ,

- R^1 is hydrogen, an alkyl group with 1 to 20 carbon atoms or a phenyl radical, two or more radicals X being able to share a radical R^1 and R^1 also being able to be a constituent of the radical B,
- ${\ensuremath{R^2}}$ is hydrogen, an alkyl group with 1 to 20 carbon atoms or a phenyl radical, and
- n is a number from 2 to 5.

- Dental material according to claim 1, characterized in that
 - B stands for a saturated, linear or branched aliphatic group with 2 to 15 carbon atoms which can contain one or two of the groups S, NH, O, NH-CO-O or O-CO-NH,

for a cycloaliphatic group with 6 or 15 carbon atoms.

an aromatic or non-aromatic heterocyclic radical with 3 to 10 carbon atoms and 1 to 3 heteroatoms, an aromatic radical with 6 to 12 carbon atoms or a combination of these radicals,

R1 is hydrogen or a C1 to C5 alkyl group,

R2 is hydrogen or a C1 to C5 alkyl group,

n is 2 or 3.

- 3. Dental material according to claim 1 or 2, characterized in that B carries, in addition to the group X, one or more substituents which are chosen from Cl, Br, OH and/or COOH.
- 4. Dental material according to one of claims 1 to 3, characterized in that R¹ and/or R² are substituted once or several times, the substituent or substituents being chosen from Cl, Br, OH and/or COOH.

- 5. Dental material according to one of claims 1 to 4, characterized in that it contains a polymerization initiator and optionally a polymerizable binder.
- Dental material according to claim 5, characterized in that it contains at least one acidic polymerizable monomer.
- Dental material according to claim 5 or 6, characterized in that it contains at least one ethylenically unsaturated polymerizable monomer.
- Dental material according to claim 7, characterized in that it contains a polyfunctional polymerizable monomer.
- 9. Dental material according to one of claims 5 to 8, characterized in that the quantity of the amide BX_n relative to the sum of the masses of the amide BX_n and other polymerizable monomers is more than 3 wt.-%, preferably more than 10 wt.-%.
- 10. Dental material according to one of claims 5 to 9, characterized in that it contains an initiator for the photopolymerization.
- Dental material according to one of claims 1 to 10, characterized in that it contains filler.

- 12. Dental material according to one of claims 1 to 11, characterized in that it contains at least 1 wt.-% preferably at least 5 wt.-% of the amide EX, relative to the overall mass of the dental material.
- 13. Dental material according to one of claims 1 to 12, characterized in that it contains
 - (a) 1 to 90 wt.-% of the amide BX_n ,
 - (b) 0.1 to 5.0 wt.-% polymerization initiator,
 - (c) 0 to 70 wt.-% polymerizable monomer (non-acidic),
 - (d) 0 to 70 wt.-% acidic polymerizable monomer,
 - (e) 0 to 70 wt.-% filler,
 - (f) 0 to 70 wt.-% solvent

in each case relative to the overall mass of the dental material.

- 14. Use of an amide of the general formula BX_n in which
 - B stands for a hydrocarbon radical with 1 to 50 carbon atoms which can contain one or more of the groups O, S, NH, CO-NH, O-CO-NH and/or NH-CO-NH, and which is substituted n times by the group X,
 - X stands for the group

$$\begin{bmatrix} O & CH_2 \\ \parallel & \parallel \\ -N-C-C- \\ \parallel & \parallel \end{bmatrix}$$

which is bound to the radical B via the nitrogen atom or via C-2, the bond site not connected to B carrying a radical \mathbb{R}^2 ,

- R^1 is hydrogen, an alkyl group with 1 to 20 carbon atoms or a phenyl radical, two or more radicals X being able to share a radical R^1 and R^1 also being able to be a constituent of the radical B,
- $\ensuremath{\text{R}}^2$ is hydrogen, an alkyl group with 1 to 20 carbon atoms or a phenyl radical, and
- n is a number from 2 to 5

as dental material or for the preparation of a dental material.

 Use according to claim 14 as dental adhesive, coating material, filling material or dental cement.